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CBC NEWSLETTER

for members of the Carolina Bird Club, Inc., ornithological society of the Carolinas

Volume 41 September/October 1995 Number 5

Outer Banks in the Winter

The Carolina Bird Club will hold its winter meeting on the Outer Banks of North Carolina January 26-28, 1996. Our last winter meeting on the banks was in 1990, so it's high time we returned to an area that may be at its best in winter. Not that the Outer Banks is a poor birding area in other seasons, but in the winter there are few tourists, few biting insects and a lot less traffic.

The Outer Banks has yielded some great birding during the last two winters. The winter of 1993-94 saw an historic invasion of alcids and divers. Thousands of Razorbills were observed, many from shore, and scores of Red-necked Grebes fed just beyond the breakers. The winter of 1994-95 once again proved that Cape Hatteras Point is one of the premier gull-watching spots in North America. Many birders found the expected Lesser Black-backed, Glaucous and Iceland gulls. But in addition there were Thayer's Gulls, California Gulls and various Yellow-legged Gulls (some hybrids???) which kept birders scratching their heads, scrambling for their cameras and thumbing their field guides for most of the winter. [For full accounts of these exciting winters on the banks, see Ricky Davis' fine reports in the *National Audubon Society Field Notes*, Volumes 48(2) and 49(2).]

What will this winter bring? Who knows! It may be a larger influx of waterfowl from the good nesting season in the praries. It could be another alcid year. Perhaps the strange assortment of gulls will be back at Cape Point. But whatever the season has in store, we can expect some surprises on the Outer Banks.

Meeting participants can expect a varied offering of field trips, with emphasis on the waterfowl impoundments at Pea Island NWR, the wintering gull flocks at Cape Hatteras Point and a special bonus--a pelagic birding trip aboard the Miss Hatteras *(see related article on page 5).* We will once again offer what proved to be a good combination at our fall meeting here two years ago: "stationed" leaders at some of the popular spots, and regular car-caravan trips. A full listing of trips and a field trip pre-registration form will be included in the November/December *CBC Newsletter*. Please notice that the **Pelagic Trip Registration Form** is included in this Newsletter.

The focus of our Friday evening program will be the field trips, particularly the pelagic trip. **Ned Brinkley**, a professor at the University of Virginia and well-respected pelagic birder will present a short program on winter season pelagic bird possibilities. American Birding Association (ABA) members may recall a pelagic birding article co-authored by Ned in the January 1994 issue of *Winging It*.

Bob Lewis will be our featured speaker on Saturday evening. Bob is well known to many of our members, and is a regular on the Cape Hatteras and Bodie/Pea Island Christmas Bird Counts. A resident of New York and professor at Fordham University, Bob has taken a keen interest in wintering gulls along the east coast, particularly the Lesser Black-backed. He has recently taken time to study and photograph this species in Europe. ABA members will have read his recent article in *Birding* on this species. A second article by Bob on gulls will appear in the October issue of *Birding*.

Headquarters will be the Comfort Inn Oceanfront at Nags Head, the six-story hotel located at 8031 Old Oregon Inlet Road near the intersection of US 64/264 and NC 12. The double occupancy rate for a bayside room is $34.00 plus tax and $44.00 plus tax for an oceanfront room. **Reservation deadline is January 2, 1996.** For reservations telephone the motel at 1-800-334-3302. Remember to mention the Carolina Bird Club. If you wish to use the motel registration form located in this Newsletter, do so only after checking with the Comfort Inn Ocean front to determine the availability of rooms.

Accomodations will also be available at the First Colony Inn, a historic B & B rated 4 Diamonds by AAA located less than a mile from our meeting site. Special winter rates include breakfast, which can be placed in rooms the night before for early risers. For reservations, call (800) 368-9390 or (919) 441-2343.

To register for the meeting send the Meeting Registration Form with your payment to CBC headquarters. Early registration is encouraged as it assists planners in their preparations. Meeting arrangements are being made by members of the CBC Executive Committee from Eastern North Carolina, with the assistance of members of the Cape Hatteras Bird Club. For further information call Buddy Garrett (910) 455-0420, Paula Wright (919) 756-5139 or Harry LeGrand (919) 832-3202.

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On The Trail of The Ptarmigan

by John S. Wright

The first thing anyone should know about ptarmigan is that the "p" is silent. Paula and I have also confirmed that in addition to the "p," the entire bird may be silent. At least that was our experience from a recent trip to Newfoundland in June/July. The addition of silence immeasurably complicates the problem of finding a bird whose main survival strategies are cryptic coloration and crouching. Now add one or more of the following: freezing temperature, howling wind, dense fog, steep mountain slopes, shoe-swallowing bogs and swarms of black flies.

Seriously, Newfoundland (pronounced like "understand") is a great place to find both Willow and Rock Ptarmigan. In fact, other than a trip to Alaska, Newfoundland is probably the most accessible area for finding both of these tundra birds. Of course, Newfoundland is also a great place to find other northern birds during the breeding season. Most of the more northern warblers, both species of crossbills and three-toed woodpeckers, even the Common Redpoll, make Newfoundland their summer home. The cold ocean waters surrounding the island are the summer home of all the eastern alcids except Dovekie, and tubenoses such as Northern Fulmar, Greater and Manx Shearwaters, and Leach's Storm-Petrels.

And then there is the scenery. Barren, wind-swept rocky shores, tiny fishing villages dotting the coast, huge expanses of forested or tundra-covered mountains—wild and unoccupied; these are the typical sights, particularly on a trip to western Newfoundland and its northern peninsula. Wildflowers, along with dwarf shrubs, mosses and colorful lichens cover the treeless areas. Along the coast of the northern peninsula, icebergs larger than ships rise out of the frigid, blue water, and on the rare fog-free day a good vantage point may yield 50 or more. I'll add whales as part of the scenery. Huge Humpbacks and Fin Whales along with the smaller Minke Whales patrol the coasts as the Capelin (small herring) come inshore to spawn. On a good whale-watching day their spouts are seen in all directions, and they may come so close to shore that they nearly touch the rocky headlands.

Now back to the ptarmigan. Rock Ptarmigan is supposed to be nearly a "can't miss" bird at Gros Morne National Park in western Newfoundland, if you are willing and able to climb to the summit of Gros Morne Mountain. The hike is about a 10 mile loop trip with an elevation change of about 2500 feet. A good portion of the elevation change occurs along that portion of the trail called the "gully." The gully is actually a long, steep rock slide--so steep that you are cautioned to negotiate it only on your way up the mountain and not to attempt to come back down by the same route. On June 30, 1995, a typical late June day, I hiked up Gros Morne hoping to find Rock Ptarmigan on the rounded summit's expanse of sparse rocky tundra. I wore layered winter clothes, which were needed. The cold gusty winds and deep snow banks lingering in portions of the gully were reminders that summer, such as it is, comes late to Newfoundland's higher elevations. The low-hanging cloud dropped even lower as I reached the summit area, and the winds across the top were gale force. The cloud became a howling ice fog which severely limited visibility and made my binoculars almost useless. As I struggled to scan the landscape of lichen-covered rocks and boulders, I had doubts about being able to find a ptarmigan under these conditions. But, suddenly, something white moved just ahead of me near the trail. It was a partially molted male Rock Ptarmigan, along with two other males whose molt into summer plumage was more complete. These two would have been nearly invisible among the rocks unless they had moved. I watched as these three moved about, rapidly plucking and eating the tiny leaves and buds of dwarf willows and other ground-hugging plants.

During the next week the after-glow of finding the Rock Ptarmigan rapidly faded as we searched the northern peninsula unsuccessfully for Willow Ptarmigan. There were no others birders in the area to tell us where they had seen one yesterday. The local people weren't very encouraging, telling us they mainly saw ptarmigan in the fall and winter. For the most part we stuck to a simple strategy. We would stop along the highway or on the few widely scattered side roads, wherever there were large expanses of low elevation bog and tundra growth beside the road. We would scan these areas with our binoculars, hoping to catch a glimpse of a Willow Ptarmigan. We tended to stay in the truck and look out the windows. For one reason, these boggy tundra areas are very difficult to walk in. Also, if the wind was blowing strongly, it was cold and difficult to hold your binoculars steady. If the wind was not blowing, the mosquitoes and black flies would carry you away. On our final day of struggling with what might be called Acute Birding Depression we decided to return to the area near L'Anse aux Meadows. L'Anse aux Meadows is famous among historians as the site of a Viking settlement dating to about 1000 A.D., and famous among birders as the best place to find Ivory Gulls in the winter. During the morning hours we searched extensive areas of tundra and bog without success. Paula, who was driving that day, pulled us into a little dirt side road where we intended to answer the call of nature behind a tall pile of firewood. Fortunately, she parked the truck so we would have a good angle through the windshield to scan the boggy area nearby. We took a moment to scan the area and were rewarded with a distant view of the rusty neck and white belly of a male Willow Ptarmigan, who had made the un-ptarmigan-like mistake of standing upright to look back at us. We silently held back our fears that this was just

See **Ptarmigan**, page 8

Backyard Birding

with Frances J. Nelson

September 10, 1995--July in our yard was relatively dull. I suppose the birds were as affected by the heat as we were. I did get a phone call from Alene Benson on July 23. She and her husband John have lived in High Point, NC, for many years and have observed a decline in songbirds. Mrs. Benson also told me what she called an old, bird story. One day she watched a group of quail form a circle that kept getting wider and wider, yet the circle remained. She doesn't know what they were doing and neither do I. I know quail circle to rest or sleep, but this was in the daytime, and the birds were not resting. Could this be some kind of protective behavior for food foraging? Mrs. Benson also said that their winter regulars include Golden and Ruby-Crowned Kinglets and a Brown Creeper. She feeds her birds fist-sized chunks of beef kidney suet that she gets from a packing house. I imagine a "real" butcher would have the suet, too. I doubt grocery stores would have it because most of their meat comes already cut (I've asked for small bones for our black and white wobbler to no avail). Mrs. Benson's other bit of news is that her daughter, who lives near Lake Norman, has a Whip-poor-will nesting in her yard.

In August, the birds treated us a little better. On August 7, two Green Herons spent a little time on the pond. We have had one every now and then, but this was the first time we have had two at the same time. On August 10, we had our most exciting happening. As CJ was walking back from the mail box, he heard a hummer making its little peeping noise. He followed the sound and found an adult male Ruby-throated Hummingbird thrashing around on the ground beneath one of the hummer feeders. Its right wing appeared to be broken. He picked the little fellow up, brought him into the house, and held him until he stopped shivering. I began calling wildlife rehabilitators until I found one who could help. She told us what to do for the bird. I got out an ace bandage and CJ held the hummer so that I could wrap the bandage around the tiny little body. Then CJ noticed that something looked caught in his wing that was sticking the wing to the bird's body. He began slowly combing stuff out of the wing with a toothpick. It was spider web. Once the web was out, the wing was no longer stuck to the side of the bird, so CJ took him outside and put him on one of the perches on the hummer feeder. The bird sat for a few seconds and took off flying into the woods. He was one of six hummers we have had feeding, so we are pretty sure that he was back with us later that day.

I have enjoyed the hummers more this year than ever. We have two feeders I can watch from the kitchen as I wash dishes. I seem to have done more dishwashing this summer than before, so I can watch the hummers. We had one obvious young one--its beak looked way too big for its body. The little one held his own against the older birds. It commandeered the little feeder on the clothes line and would not let other birds drink from that feeder. I thoroughly enjoyed his flitting, drinking, chasing, drinking, resting on the clothesline, and getting back to work keeping the other hummers off his personal feeder. The adult males would try to bombard the little one into submission, but the little one never backed off. While the battle was going on at the one-hummer feeder, two females calmly drank from the four-hummer feeder nearer the window.

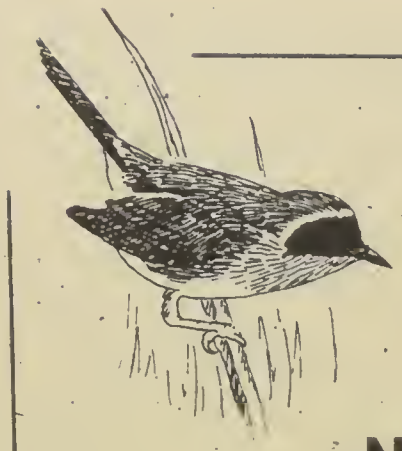
Also in August, we added bird 115 to our yard list. CJ saw two wild turkeys by the creek. He and the outdoor dog were walking early one morning and the dog ran the turkeys across the creek and into the woods. She loves chasing big birds--turkeys, vultures, Great Blue Herons--she always slows down if she gets too close, but she loves to see them run/fly from her.

And that's it for our yard. I did, however get two letters. One came from Phyllis Martin of Conover, NC, who had been away from her yard for several months. When she returned, she saw 14 immature starlings (no adults) foraging in her flower bed. One of the starlings had white tail feathers. The good news is that she also saw a family of five bluebirds on the birdbath late in the afternoon and added a kingbird to her yard list. She and her husband, Adam, have had a Yellow-billed Cuckoo visit daily. They have heard the bird everyday and seen it several times. It perches on a dead dogwood branch near the kitchen window. On August 29, the Martins saw a Northern Harrier circling over an old corn field close to their house.

I also received a letter from Albert Conway of Catawba, SC. He is also doing a write-up for *The Chat*, but he gave me permission to use the information here, too. He and his wife, June, heard an unfamiliar call in their yard on May 12. They located the bird in the treetops and finally determined that it was a Clay-colored Robin. This is not a regular spot for this robin, nor is it the first time the Conways have seen birds outside their normal range. They trapped and banded a Golden-crowned Sparrow in Pennsylvania in 1952. The bird should have been in Alaska. And in 1964, Mr. Conway trapped and banded a Green-tailed Towhee in Delaware. He says that "apparently many birds get mixed up in their navigation and never get to their normal winter or summer habitats," so that seeing birds outside of their range should be more common than it is.

Neither Mr. Conway nor I am encouraging birders to "find" these lost migrants, but if you see a bird that you can't identify as a regular "area" bird, study it carefully, get other birders to study it, too, and maybe you will find a rarity. Eliminate all area possibilities first, including winter plumages, immature coloring, odd behavior, etc. Then...

News and sightings of regular birds, too, to *Frances J. Nelson, 1006 Dogwood Hill Lane Wake Forest, NC 27587, (919) 528-2827.*



Chip Notes

Information on Mt. Mitchell Birds Wanted

Calling all birders!! Do you have any reports, lists of birds that you have seen on Mt. Mitchell, NC? If so, please send them to Simon Thompson, c/o Elisha Mitchell Audubon Society, PO Box 18711, Asheville, NC 28814.

The Asheville Audubon Society is updating the Park birdlist and all sightings from birders are needed for the upcoming publication.

Bald Eagle Conference

Beautiful Klamath Basis is home to over 170 species of birds, including the largest wintering concentration (600-1,000) of Bald Eagles in the lower 48 states. Highlights of the 17th annual Klamath Basin Bald Eagle Conference, February 16-18, 1996, include watching eagle flyouts from the Bear Valley Bald Eagle Refuge night roost, speakers, workshops, art and photo shows/contests and tours to local wildlife areas, refuges, Crater Lake National Park and the Lava Beds National Monument. Contact: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1400 Miller Island Rd. West, Klamath Falls, OR 97603 or call Ralph Opp (503) 883-5732 days or (503) 882-8488 evenings.

Go on a Salty Safari

Would you like to explore such fascinating attractions as the Audubon Refuge on Battery Island, the pristine estuaries surrounding Bald Head Island or introduce your children to the wonders of a tidal marsh, find live sand dollars and conchs on a mud flat, or watch porpoises frolic up close and personal? How about learning the secret of throwing a cast net or trolling inshore waters for Spanish Mackerel or Bluefish? Then you need to take a Salty Safari.

Leaving the Southport, NC, waterfront or the Bald Head Island Marina in a 21' shallow draft Carolina Skiff your family or a small group (limit of six) of like-minded adventurers can take a half-day safari for $199 or a full-day safari with lunch break at the Southport yacht basin for $339 (price of lunch not included). Activities are tailored to the interests of the group whether it is birding, photography or sight-seeing.

For more information or reservations call (910) 278-1338, or write Salty Safaris, 331 NE 60th Street, Oak Island, NC 28465.

CBC Rare Bird Alert

(704) 332-BIRD (2473)

Field Trip Report

Shorebirding at Bird Shoal

by John Fussell

Participants on the August 12 Bird Shoal field trip at Beaufort, NC, were greeted with beautiful weather. Because of a low pressure--actually the remnants of Hurricane Erin--located offshore, the day began with moderate northerly winds, low humidity and a temperature of 70 that felt almost autumn-like.

Prior to the "official trip," the field trip leader, John Fussell, and several participants birded the weed patches and shrub thickets along West Beaufort Road, just north of Beaufort. We hoped to find a Painted Bunting, but weren't really optimistic, because the birds usually quit singing by this date. However, to our pleasant surprise, an adult male flew in and perched on a branch out in the open where it remained for several minutes allowing all a good view. We also saw Prairie and Prothonotary Warblers and an American Redstart here.

Then we made the short boat ride from the Beaufort waterfront to Bird Shoal. After a quick hike, we arrived on the edge of the shorebird flats, which were almost completely flooded by the full-moon tides. As promised, the group had to wade through calf-deep water. Well, actually, it go a wee bit deeper than that, but no one really minded, with the hot August sun by now affirming that it was indeed a summer day.

The narrow barrier beach that lies between the flats and Beaufort Inlet was covered with scores of shorebirds, and these were in a nice, lazy mood--quite approachable. Nor rarities were spotted, but we had 16 species, including 20 Marbled Godwits, 50+ Whimbrels, three Piping Plovers, a couple of Red Knots, and an impressive post-breeding aggregation of 100 Wilson's Plovers. The highlight of the trip was the sighting of "North Dakota Ned," a banded male Piping Plover that annually summers in North Dakota and winters at Bird Shoal. This bird is at least eight years old and is a veteran of the blizzard of '89.

With the shorebirds, there were also numerous loafing Blake Skimmers and terns, and the group got good looks at Sandwich Terns. We also got to see numerous Seaside Sparrows that the high tides had concentrated in the low marshes that border the barrier beach. Before we headed back, we found a couple of Seabeach Amaranth plants, a threatened species.

After the boat ride back to Beaufort, our group largely disbanded, but a few participants drove to the Beaufort Airport to scan for Upland Sandpipers. Undoubtedly, one or more birds were out there in the knee-high grass, but we weren't able to spot one.

CBC Fall Field Trip

Fall Birding at Silver Bluff Audubon Sanctuary **October 14, 1995**
Leaders: Teddy and Ned Shuler **Limit:** 30 participants **Cost:** $10

What could we see at Silver Bluff Sanctuary in Aiken County, SC, in the middle of October? Well, just about anything! The variety of habitat types on the sanctuary is extensive: longleaf pine stands, old fields, bottom hardwoods along the Savannah River, Carolina bays, streams, and areas recently burned as part of their management plan.

Especially interesting is Silver Bluff's very successful Wood Stork program conducted with the cooperation of the Department of Energy, University of Georgia, and the Savannah River Ecology Lab. Even though the storks will probably be gone by then, we could easily find interesting shorebirds on the flats aroimd the ponds, and I'm sure that manager Dan Connelly or his staff will be glad to fill us in on what the researchers have been doing there. For instance, one surprising discovery was that the birds actually forage during the night. The scientists used blinds rigged with special night vision equipment to spy on the birds. Sounds like fun.

Southern Bald Eagles are frequently seen at Silver Bluff, and we should definitely get some fall migrants. Brickyard Ponds, some old borrow pits, are a nearby hotspot for waterfowl. We might also do some botanizing and butterflying just to add a little extra zing to what should be an outstanding day of birding i the truly unique setting of Silver Bluff

Directions: We will meet at 8:00 a.m. at the intersection of Highway 302 (Silver Bluff Road) and Highway 125. There is an old abandoned store there. This intersection can be reached easily from either Aiken or North Augusta, SC., and it is very close to Silver Bluff Sanctuary. Bring lunch and drinks.

Those who want to spend the night in Aiken might choose the new Hampton Inn on Whiskey Road (Hwy. 19) at Tamil Drive next to the Aiken Mall and across from Lowe's. The Inn is near Silver Bluff Rd. Call (803) 648-2525 for reservations. Holiday Inn Express is also nearby. Call (803) 648-0999.

Registration: Call Teddy Shuler (803) 725-8712 (day) or (803) 301-6104 (evening) to reserve space and for any additional information. Mail your check to the Carolina Bird Club, Inc.; PO Box 29555, Raleigh, NC 27626-0555 and include your name, address and telephone number (no space in the Newsletter for a reservation form).

Winter Meeting Offers Pelagic Birding on the Miss Hatteras

In North Carolina, pelagic birding is a big part of the coastal birding experience during the warmer months. From mid-May to late September, the Country Girl (out of Oregon Inlet) and the Miss Hatteras (out of Hatteras Inlet) are kept busy most weekends carrying birders out to the Gulf Stream. Particularly during the last 10 years, a wealth of knowledge and excitement has accrued from these trips. However, the winter season usually brings a cessation of pelagic birding here. Therefore, much less is known about winter pelagic birds in North Carolina waters. We do not yet know the extent to which wintering alcids occupy the offshore waters from Cape Hatteras north. They certainly are found in Virginia waters and in North Carolina waters out from Currituck Banks. We also know very little about the presence of Great Skua and Manx Shearwater, and can really only guess that Black-legged Kittiwakes are probably fairly common offshore in winter. Winter is also a good time for whales in North Carolina waters, with some of the larger species such as Humpback and Fin possible.

This trip, aboard the new 72' Miss Hatteras, promises to be an adventure of discovery. But with two decks, a public address system and a snack bar, the boat can accommodate 50 birders in relative comfort.

The trip is scheduled for Saturday, January 27, with Sunday as the alternate date if Saturday is canceled due to weather. The boat will depart from Oden's Dock in the village of Hatteras. Participants will need to arrive at the dock by 7:00 a.m. for a head count and instructions. Departure will be at 7:30 a.m. The boat will return to the dock in the late afternoon. The leader for this trip will be Ned Brinkley, a veteran pelagic trip leader.

Please register for this trip early. The club is paying a substantial deposit to reserve the boat for our meeting. The trip will be opened to non-members if it doesn't fill up by December. Cost for the trip is $60.00. Payment should be made by check (payable to the Carolina Bird Club), and mailed with the **Pelagic Trip Registration Form** to John S. Wright, 1953-A Quail Ridge Road, Greenville, NC 27858. Do not send to CBC Headquarters.

As is customary with trips of this nature, your payment is non-refundable unless the trip is canceled on both dates due to weather or you find someone to take your place on the boat. For further information contact John Wright by E-mail at pijwrigh@eastnet.educ.ecu.edu or by phone at (919) 756-5139.

Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative

The Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative, as proposed by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, would provide funds for state fish and wildlife agencies to use specifically in the conservation of nongame wildlife, creation of recreational opportunities for people to enjoy wildlife, and education of the public about the importance of wildlife diversity. The initiative is a mechanism for generating adequate and dependable sources of funds specifically earmarked for the conservation and enjoyment of "watchable" wildlife. For years, hunters and anglers have supported conservation of game wildlife through their purchaes of hunting and fishing equipment. Many believe that this same funding will work for nongame wildlife too. The support of these funds would be derived from a 5% surcharge added to the wholesale value of outdoor equipment and would generate $350 million each year.

In its annual retreat August 19, 1995, the Executive Committee of the Carolina Bird Club approved the publicizing through the Newsletter of this Initiative and the letter writing campaign which has been endorsed by National Audubon Society chapters and other organizations. If you would be willing to pay more for outdoor equipment, let any of the following companies which you patronize know that you are a buyer of outdoor supplies and gear and that you support the Fish & Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative:

Bausch & Lomb Sports Optics
Bushnell/Jason Empire Products
Attn: Mr. J. B. Messner, Pres.
9200 Cody
Overland Park, KS 66214

Coleman Outdoor Products
Attn: Mr. M. Hammes, CEO
250 N. St. Francis Ave.
Wichita, KS 67202

Eastman Kodak Co.
Attn: Mr. G. Fisher, CEO
343 State St.
Rochester, NY .14650

Johnson Camping (owns Eureka, Camp Trails, Old Town Canoes, Carlisle Paddles, Silva Compasis, etc.)
Attn: Mr. J. Crabb, CEO
1326 Willow Rd.
Sturtevant, WI 53177

L.L. Bean
Attn: Mr. Leon Gorman
1 Casco St.
Freeport, ME 04033

Nikon
Attn: Mr. H. Nakayama, CEO
1300 Walt Whitman Rd.
Melville, NY 11747

The Nature Company
Attn: Mr. Ed Strobin, CEO
750 Hearst Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94710

Pentax
Attn: Mr. Masa Tanaka, CEO
35 Iverness Dr. East
Englewood, CO 80112

Recreational Equipment (REI)
Attn: Mr. W. Smith
6750 So. 228th St.
Kent, WA 98032

Wild Bird Center
Attn: Mr. G. Petrides, Pres.
7687 MacArthur Blvd.
Cabin John, MD 10818

Wild Birds Unlimited
Attn: Mr. J. Carpenter, CEO
3003 E. 96th St.
Indianapolis, IN 46420

Sample Letter

Today's Date, 1995

XYZ Outdoor Equipment Co.
1100 Yourtown Rd.
Anywhere, US 00000

Attn: Company President

Dear Sir:

I am asking for your support of the Fish & Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative, also known as Teaming With Wildlife. I am an outdoor recreationist and a buyer of ourdoor supplies and gear.

I realize I would be paying a little extra on products such as yours, but I'm delighted to do that for the purpose of funding wildlife conservation, recreation and education projects.

Wildlife and their habitats together are what make the outdoors alive. The money raised by small user fees on products will be used to sustain both the natural environment and your marketing environment. It's a win-win situation.

If outdoor enthusiasts and industry do not team up, we may both lose the resources so vital to us. I hope to see your name added to the growing list of coalition members for Teaming With Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Membership Application and Order Form

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____ Tel. ( )_____ ( )_____
(home) (business)

Enter/Renew Membership As Indicated

____Individual ($15)
____Family ($20)
____Student ($10)
____Affiliate Club ($20)
____Library/Institution ($15)
____Life ($250)
____Contributing ($35)
____Patron ($50)

Send Materials Indicated

____CBC Cloth arm patch $1.50 ea., $1.25 ea. in quantity
____CBC Decals (vinyl stick-on) $2.00 ea., $1.75 ea. in quantity
____Daily Checklists 10/$1.00, 25/$1.25, 50/$2.50, 75/$3.75 100/$5.00

Make check payable to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.** and mail to PO Box 29555, Raleigh, NC 27626-0555

Registration Form

CBC Winter Meeting, January 26-28, 1996

Name(s)_____
(list each name for name tags)

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____for _____member registrations at $6 each and _____nonmember registrations at $7 each. Registration at meeting will be $10 for members and $11 for nonmembers.

Make check payable to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.** and mail to PO Box 29555, Raleigh, NC 27626-0555

Motel Reservation Form

Carolina Bird ClubWinter Meeting, January 26-28, 1996

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Room rate (double occupancy): $34.00 plus tax (bayside), $44.00 plus tax (oceanfront). Please reserve _____bayside room _____oceanfront room. Arrival _____ Departure_____. My check for the first night's lodging is enclosed.

Mail with deposit to **Comfort Inn Oceanfront**, P.O. Box 307, Nags Head, NC 27959 or call 1-800-334-3302

Pelagic Trip Registration Form

CBC Winter Meeting, January 27 (or 28), 1996

Cost: $60.00

Name_____ Phone ( )_____

Address_____

The CBC has reserved the Miss Hatteras for Saturday, January 27. If weather does not allow the trip on Saturday, the trip will go on Sunday, January 28. By submitting your payment of $60 you are committing yourself to either day. Your payment will be refunded only if the trips are cancelled <u>both</u> days by the captain or if you find another person to take your place on the boat.

I have read and understand the details regarding payment, cancellation and refunds, and agree to those conditions.

Signed:_____

Make check payable to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.** and mail to John S. Wright, 1953-A Quail Ridge Rd, Greenville, NC 27858. You will receive a confirmation letter.

Welcome New Members

Ruth Benedict
Greenville, NC

Kathy Blackett
Winston-Salem, NC

Richard & Nancy Carter
Greenwood, SC

Samuel H. DeMent
Greenwood, SC

Barker & Cavett French
Durham, NC

John McGettrick
Cary, NC

Sue Homewood & Matt Perry
Apex, NC

Carolyn Jackson
Candler, NC

Lori Marlow
Durham, NC

Denise & Tim McDade
Henderson, NC

Dr. & Mrs. Richard Meelheim
Beaufort, NC

Magnus Persmark & Rosalie Hammond
Chapel Hill, NC

Eugene & Doris Peterson
Clemson, SC

Mary J. Weathers
Raleigh, NC

George & Ilo Whitesell
Wilson, NC

Deceased

Mrs. Emma Walker
White Rock, SC

Ptarmigan (continued from page 2)

another "stick bird" as we set up the scope to get a more definitive look. We were greatly relieved to see our bird more clearly through the scope, particularly when it started moving. It really was a ptarmigan, not a stick.

There are many occasions when a short trip or a longer adventure could be counted as more successful or less successful based on a single memorable event. Seeing the Willow Ptarmigan after so much frustration would sure rate as one such event. However, any trip to Newfoundland's scenic shores must be counted a success. While the addition of much-sought birds to our life lists was exhilarating, all aspects of this trip to one of North America's most beautiful places produced satisfying memories.

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